

LASHED
Germany Works Herself Up
Almost to Fighting Pitch,
Over Old Scores and New.

Deutschers Don't
Likee Yankee
Muchee Nohow

They'd Like to See Uncle Sam
Licked, and Rather Think They
Could Do It Themselves

INTO
ARAGE

Tariff to Start on
and Philippines
Added

Crisis in Affairs at
Santiago Has Been
Reached.

Armistice Has Put the Americans
in Better Shape, While the Span-
iards Are Nearer Starvation.

Will be General Shafter's Object to Produce
in His Mind an Equal Anxiety to Surrender
Evacuation Would Mean Havana Reinforced

Situation Promises
an American Vic-
tory Speedily.

ANXIOUS
TO DEPART

WORST

Armistices Not Popular
With the Stronger, With
the Weaker Side Running.

Peace Counsellors
in Spain Divided
As to Methods

During Ten Days
Proposed Camara
Could Hide

Austria Thinks it Would Be
a Pretty Good Time Now to
Intervene in Spain's Behalf.

TIME
TO QUIT

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Berlin, July 9.—The remarkable speech delivered by the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, at the Fourth of July celebration by the Americans at Leipzig on Monday last, has divided the attention of the German press all week equally with the latest developments of the war between Spain and the United States. The speech is universally cheered as a political enunciation of prime importance. The attendant circumstances, too, were of unusual character.

Mr. White, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press, said:

"Never in my life have I seen such a scene of fraternization of Americans and Britons. The flags of both were entwined around and a number of Englishmen residing in Germany were present. The toast to the president of the United States was received with tremendous enthusiasm by everyone present."

The reception by the German newspapers of Mr. White's speech varied greatly. Many of the papers suppressed those portions of the ambassador's remarks which were unfavorable to Germany or Germany's allies. Others pretended to be unaware of any systematic unfriendliness toward the United States on the part of the Germans.

The Post, of this city, in addition to admitting a few days ago that the speech would materially help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatened to arise between the Americans and Germans, promised to co-operate with Mr. White in establishing better feelings between the two nations.

The government press, thus far, has been mute, but the correspondent of the Associated Press here learns that the government will take an early opportunity to refer to the speech of the United States ambassador.

A remarkable article has appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the Pan-German party. After approving of Mr. White's speech and reminding the Americans of the past close relations between the two countries, the paper asked: "How has the United States treated us in return? How has she thanked us for our favors during the last decade? The United States throughout has been unfriendly to us in its economic, commercial and political course and has treated us worse than any other European state. She has been guilty of the breach of a solemn pledge testified by her own president, Cleveland. From these causes flow the animosity undoubtedly prevailing on our side against the United States, an animosity which is justified and which is by no means confined to a few unimportant papers, but extends to all the German press, with the exceptions of Barth's Die Nation and Liebknecht's Vorwarts. It is in this direction that the causes can be found for German animosity for America, and Americans like Mr. White ought to try to remedy and remove the causes of friction. Germany has always been just and fair, even to her enemies. Let the United States begin to be just and fair to its meritorious friend."

The Vorwarts says: "It was folly to disguise the fact that the relations between the German and American governments are no longer as friendly as could be wished in the interests of Germany and peace."

"Certainly the German government thus far has not taken a step which America would be justified in calling a breach of neutrality; but it is equally certain that the belief is general in America that German neutrality, although formally correct, is anything but sympathetic. Judging impartially, we must admit that the Americans have reasons to believe that Germany lacks good intentions. Since the outbreak of the war, not only the entire government press, but nearly the whole of the rest of the press, have sided strongly, and in many cases, venomously, with Spain against America; but, even worse, the German papers, even those in close touch with the government, have adopted a Spanish concealing Manila and the Philippines to a neutral European power. We answered immediately to this statement, pointing out that a neutral power accepting such a gift would create a casus belli, and the cession was not effected. But it is probable that the plan existed, and that Spain was approached by the Berlin government with such proposals."

The statement called by the correspondent here of the Associated Press, on July 2, that he had learned on the best authority that Germany, France and Russia had reached an understanding relative to the Philippine islands, by which, when hostilities ceased, they would combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the Philippine islands, and that when the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war, at which Germany will demand a slice of the Philippines or other compensation in the far east, remains notwithstanding the fully worded denial of Russia by a news bureau here on

July 3. As a matter of fact, the correspondent of the Associated Press has secured corroborative details, showing that the negotiations between the three powers are still proceeding, and that while it is not intended to exclude Great Britain, Austria and Italy from the congress, Russia, France and Germany will the situation at the close of the war seems to them to call for a settlement of the Philippine question by an international council. The government press, of course, is furious at this important news leaking prematurely, and some of these papers have gone to the length of threatening the correspondent of the Associated Press with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand, some government papers now admit the truth of the news called to the Associated Press. The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says:

"It is feared in Paris that delicate and difficult negotiations are necessary between the powers in regard to the Philippines question, and it will be almost impossible to maintain much longer the neutrality hitherto observed."

Editorially, the Kreuz Zeitung, which has close relations with the court and foreigners here, confirms the above, and several other indirectly foreign official papers express themselves in a similar sense, though very guardedly.

In this connection, it is remarked that the Deutsche Zeitung, in an editorial, deprecates the German foreign office's recently accepted habit of denying all intention of profiting by the situation created by the war, to the extent of taking what can be got.

The Deutsche Zeitung also thinks that by entering upon a policy of colonial expansion the United States will be forced to keep a standing army and a large navy, and will then be a dangerous competitor for Germany and Europe generally. The Deutsche Zeitung confidently hopes that "our government will do all that is required at the right time to enforce its intentions in the far east, with all due energy and power."

In conclusion the Deutsche Zeitung remarks: "We ought not to expect proper prizes to be sent out of Germany, and American news is only diplomatic accompaniment and that our government will not lose the opportunity to seize in its powerful grip that which German interests require."

Papers here generally condemn Spain's intention to continue the fight. They agree in saying she has no chance of any side. The Berlin Tagblatt says: "European intervention will succeed only if directed anti-Spain, with the tendency to force Spain, like King George of Greece, to concede peace."

In spite of the great successes of the Americans in Cuba, the majority of the German newspapers do not accord any prizes to the Americans, and do not acknowledge the ability of the Americans in war.

The Tagblatt outdoes itself in saying that the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was a mere accident, a mischance, and "was probably as great a surprise to Admiral Sampson as to the rest of the world."

The Bismarckian Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig, commenting upon the recently published opinions of Prince Bismarck, says:

"It is not opposed to that wish, so widespread in Germany, that the Yankees may get a good strong licking."

The Hamburg Nachrichten says: "For a country which does everything to shut its markets against us and does not so much as consent to a breach of treaty while all the time it is flooding the German market with poor and unhealthy goods, it is impossible to harbor friendly feelings, and the insolent tone of the Americans is not calculated to improve this."

The Leipzig Tagblatt mentions Bigelow as being the principal disturber of the good press relations between the two countries, and calls his recent article in the Century "A tissue of falsehoods and lies." In conclusion saying: "If respectable monthlies spread such worthless trash about us, what can be expected of the daily press? Are we Germans, loving our country, not compelled to lose patience and pay them in the same coin?"

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "It is not true that the foreign office has acknowledged the justice of the American motives in this war."

Private advices received here from Madrid show that the dissatisfaction in the Spanish army and in government political circles with the dynasty and cabinet is greatly increasing and is assuming threatening proportions. Carlism is reported to be spreading rapidly, particularly in the army, and many people expect a revolution. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on King Leopold of Belgium to accept of Austria's offer to join in a coalition against Spain, but thus far they have been unwilling.

The new British steamer Monmouth, which arrived at Bremen on July 1, from New Orleans, has been sold to the United States. The crew has been dismissed.

Washington, July 9.—The great battle expected today did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon, and the forces on both sides of Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance, if allowed to retreat with all his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our government. On the contrary, every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. It was allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these thousands of trained soldiers, who had proven their courage as worthy foemen in the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand, to compel their surrender, it is believed, would certainly produce an enormous moral effect, both in Havana and in Spain itself and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were in quick communication with General Shafter at Santiago during the day. Both of these, however, dealing positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations that are going on between General Shafter and General Dinares or to confirm any of the exciting rumors that were flying

through the corridors all day. Nevertheless it was evident from their manner that a crisis had been reached so far as Santiago was concerned, and that matters stood at the close of the day, there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

It is known that General Shafter has lost nothing by the armistice. His men are rested, the commissary has improved, the roads have been cleared and his artillery is now almost completely placed in a most effective manner. None of these things existed at the beginning of the armistice. On the other hand, the Spanish forces have largely diminished their slender stock of provisions and have steadily lost in confidence. As soon as they are convinced that they will be humanely treated and fed and will not be subjected to inhumane treatment and the war department proposes that they shall be thus protected, it is expected there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines.

Washington, July 9.—A cablegram was received from General Shafter at the war department tonight which is understood to make proposals for conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin went to the White House and had a conference with the president.

The conference broke up shortly after midnight. Secretary Alger, on leaving, said there had been no reports of firing on either side. "But," he added, "there has been some talk of surrender. A proposition has been made which will not be

considered, and things, I think, will go on about as they were intended."

"Do you mean by that," he was asked, "that the bombardment will be made at once?"

"I can't say definitely; but that is very probable," he replied.

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In Front of Santiago, July 9, 4 p. m., per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, by way of Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9 morning, and Kingston, Jamaica, July 9 Noon.—General Shafter has been advised from Washington under date of July 6, as follows:

"Miles with reinforcements leaves tomorrow. Use greatest care investing Santiago."

This is believed by everybody here to mean that hostilities will not be resumed by our side unless they are forced to an attack, until General Miles arrives. Refugees, many of them starving, although loaded with jewels and money, are strung along the road from Caney to Siboney. The bodies of four women, apparently well to do, were found on the road today. There is no place for the refugees here. It is probable that the Cubans have been forced to camp elsewhere and leave their base of supplies. The general hospital is less crowded. General Hildreth, General Liscum and Major Patterson, who were wounded seriously, but whose condition is not dangerous, are on the steamer City of Washington, which will go to Hampton Roads.

FEEDING THE SANTIAGANS WHEN THEY SURRENDER IS A PROBLEM

Washington, July 9.—The authorities are now concerning themselves seriously with the great problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender. It has been extremely difficult, shown by General Shafter's reports, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of course the difficulty will be increased enormously by this large addition of hungry mouths.

Moreover, it is said that when the news of the fall of Santiago sifts through the country a large part of the destitute population of the interior will make its way to that town to secure food.

Yellow fever also is to be taken into consideration, a factor that may greatly complicate the situation.

Ex-Senator Donald Cameron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary

Long offering the government the free use for hospital purposes of his magnificent estate in St. Helen's island, opposite Port Royal, S. C. The secretary has acknowledged "your very patriotic offer," and has notified Mr. Cameron that the property of acceptance has been left to the surgeon general of the navy. The property is admirably situated and is convenient to the Port Royal naval station.

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SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE FIGHT OF THE FLEETS

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Guantanamo, July 8, per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 9 (10:20 a. m.).—Lieutenant Adolphus Kenton, the executive officer of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has written to Spain an official account of the movement of Admiral Cervera's squadron in the fight.

The Colon came out last at full speed, to meet the Brooklyn and Oregon, but was compelled to beach sixty miles west of Santiago at 10:45 and not at 2 o'clock, as stated in Admiral Sampson's report.

The translation of the letter by Executive Officer Kenton is as follows:

"About 9 o'clock the squadron got underway, the ships one cable distance from each other. At 9:20 the Infanta Maria Teresa cleared the harbor without receiving any fire until she had passed

the Morro. The Vizcaya felt the fire when at the head of the entrance, as well as the Cristobal Colon, and it is certain that the Almirante Oquendo opened fire while within the channel.

"When clear of the entrance the Cristobal Colon went ahead at her maximum speed. The Infanta Maria Teresa, at 9:30, when hardly clear of the entrance, was seen to be on fire in her after part, and a few moments afterwards was headed for the beach, the Brooklyn and Oregon.

"A quarter of an hour later the Almirante Oquendo was seen to be on fire and she, too, was headed for the beach at the same point.

"The Vizcaya, an dthe Cristobal Colon continued the fight. The former, about 11 o'clock, seeing herself on fire and overhauled by the Brooklyn, maneuvered as if to ram and without doing so, that the latter, which was on the point of starting the fire on her, and she was

seen to head for the beach in order to strand herself.

"The Cristobal Colon alone remained, sustaining the fire of the Brooklyn, the only ship within range, but a few moments later she observed the Oregon closing up, and later the same with the other ships.

"The projectiles of the Oregon began reaching us at 1 p. m., and that, together with the fact that it was impossible to fight with the after batteries on account of the lack of large caliber pieces and the certainty of being overhauled by the whole American squadron in a few hours, left no other remedy than to run ashore in order to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

"The admiral made no signals while at sea, instructions for forcing the blockade having been given the captain at a meeting which took place on the morning of the previous day."

CHANGES NECESSARY IN THE MAKE-UP OF WATSON'S FLEET

Washington, July 9.—Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the make-up of the eastern squadron which is to strike a blow against the Spanish fleet, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks in the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron and it may be necessary to substitute one of the other battleships pending repairs on the Iowa. No decision on the subject has been reached thus far, as the department has not received the report showing the exact condition of our ships after the battle.

In the meantime the Associated Press interview with Captain Robley D. Evans of the Iowa leads the navy officials to believe that the Iowa will require considerable overhauling before she is ready for a trip across the ocean. According to

Captain Evans' story of the battle the Iowa was struck twice by Spanish shells, one shell exploded, while the other is embedded, unexploded, near the water line of the ship. This last shot may prove troublesome, as an unexploded shell near the water line is not a desirable adjunct to a battleship. From the light manner in which Captain Evans speaks of the damage, it is not regarded as very serious by the officials here, yet it is probably enough to keep the Iowa from accompanying the eastern squadron to the coast.

As to the decision as to whether the Iowa will be withdrawn or not, it will be decided by the report received on the condition of the ship.

Either the Massachusetts or the Indiana will be substituted for the Iowa if it is found necessary to make a change. Either of them is as formidable as the Iowa.

Their large guns are of the 13-inch type, while those of the Iowa are 12-inch. In other respects their armaments are similar to the Iowa. They are commonly regarded as better sea-going ships than the Iowa.

The department has not decided to increase the number of Watson's ships, as has been reported, as it is felt that the list announced yesterday is ample to take care of Admiral Camara's squadron, now returning hastily to protect the coast of Spain, as Admiral Camara's only armament is the 12-inch gun and the Carles V, the former of 9,000 the latter of 8,000 tons. They are outtrunked in every point by the ships of the American squadron, in armor, armament, speed, size and number of guns and general effectiveness.

be in perfect order. There is no hope of floating the Spanish ships.

St. Joseph Harbors Racer.
St. Joseph, July 9.—With four unfinished events on the card the meeting will be declared off at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, as nominations in succeeding events desired to transfer their studies. Rain has interfered since Tuesday. Two events were completed today, the 122 foot and the 132 pace. Weather bright, track fast, attendance large.

First race—Fleet Evans won three heats; Casette A. one, and Bob Collins one. Time, 1:24, 1:26, 1:22, 1:22, 1:22. Lulu Lobosco, Lesco and Bright also started.

Second—Wagazetta won three heats and Giant one. Time, 2:34, 2:36, 2:34, 2:34. Lulu Lobosco, Lesco and Bright also started.

St. Joseph Harbors Racer.
St. Joseph, July 9.—The principal event at the Pelican Athletic club tonight was the game between California and California, Billy Madden's aspirant for middleweight, and Billy Hennessy of Boston. It resulted in a walk-over for Goff. It was the westerner's first appearance to the east and he won the admiration of every man. In the first two rounds neither man went at it very hard.

Goff Whips Hennessy.
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Washington, July 9.—There is the strongest indication on the part of the strategists to entertain favorably the proposition said to be under consideration looking for an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Camaras squadron might find safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit. However, history shows that the directors of successful armies always are

averse to ceasing military operations until unconditional capitulation is achieved, and that it requires the strong hand of diplomacy to bring about the short pause before the final consummation of peace necessary to reach a common understanding.

Admiral Sampson contributed nothing further during the day to his first dispatch announcing the possibility of saving the Spanish ships Colon, Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. Telegraphic difficulties have been encountered, but it is not believed there has been anything of importance for the admiral to chronicle today.

SPANISH COUNSELS DIVIDED AS TO PEACE

London, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says:

"The army is the obstacle to peace. It is unwilling to yield without further fighting."

General Blanco and the other military leaders are ashamed to ask for peace without testing their fighting capabilities with the Americans. If they are deprived of the opportunity they will rise and fight in Spain against the government and in Cuba on their own account against the invaders. This is the explanation of the perplexity and irresolution

of the government.

In today's cabinet council three different views were advanced. Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, favoring war to the end; Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, supporting the opening of peace negotiations with the concurrence of the powers, and Senor Gamara, minister of public instruction, proposing to treat for peace directly with the United States.

The leaders of the army in Madrid have held a meeting, but the resolutions adopted by them have not been divulged.

AUSTRIA IS AGAIN IN A MOOD TO INTERVENE

London, July 10.—The Observer's Vienna correspondent says:

"The Spanish reverses have caused here a fresh outburst of sympathy with Spain and there is a greater prospect of intervention now than at any time previous during the war."

"At the beginning of the war there was influential parties at the Austro-Hungarian court in favor of immediate intervention but the wiser counsel of Count Go-

tchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, prevailed.

"Now, however, that Count Goltchowski has been amended a vote of confidence by the delegation, giving him practically a free hand in foreign affairs he will no longer oppose the wishes of the court party and Austria, as soon as possible, will attempt to arrange an European intervention."

AT GUATANAMO FIFTEEN STARVE EVERY DAY

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Guantanamo, July 9 (7 a. m.), by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9 (7 a. m.), Kingston (9:30 a. m.).—Advice received by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, from the City of Guantanamo, show that the deaths from starvation there average fifteen daily.

General Peres, the commander of Guantanamo, has given up hope of success and the town could readily be taken were it worth while to risk the lives of the American troops.

The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the upper bay have not shown themselves for several days.

Port Captain Fernandez of Barcelona with three officers were captured by Commander McCalla as they ran into this harbor for news. They did not see the American

flag until too late.

Thousands of Cubans, some estimates placing the number at 20,000, are being fed at the camp on the west side of this harbor with supplies furnished by the Red Cross society.

The health of the marines at Guantanamo is maintained, but the same cannot be said of those at Balquair, where forty of the hundred men are on the sick report, suffering from low fever.

On July 5 ninety Spaniards appeared on the hills west of Balquair and opened fire. The gunboat Manning replied vigorously and her shells soon silenced and drove away the enemy.

The shore guns and their ammunition have now been unloaded from the transport Oriskany in a large barge. The difficulty is to get the guns ashore through the surf. It is believed that the roads to the front at Santiago are now passable for heavy artillery.

SICK AND WOUNDED ARE BE SHIPPED HOME

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Siboney, July 9 (9 p. m.), per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, July 9 (9 a. m.).—Orders have just been issued by Surgeon Lefarge who is in charge here today, that all the wounded and sick soldiers who are able to bear removal shall be sent to Hampton Roads by the steamer City of Washington and Olvestra, which will leave tomorrow (Saturday).

The bad cases among the wounded and sick will be put on board the hospital ship Relief for better care. This will clear out the hospitals here of all but the minor cases.

Through the courtesy of Rear Admiral Sampson, Admiral Cervera was enabled to communicate by air with Captain General Blanco at Havana, saying: "According to orders the fleet sailed out from Santiago on the morning of Sunday."

The imprisoned admiral then retires the declaration that followed and tells of the courteous treatment he has received as the hands of his captors.

General Blanco, in reply, referred in general terms to the will of Providence.

It is known with reasonable certainty that neither General Pando nor any of his forces have reached Santiago.

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SPANISH BOMB EXPLODES ON THE INDIANA

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Off Santiago, July 9, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Kingston, July 9 (Noon).—The shore batteries about Santiago have not exploded, as is reported by the Indiana's receiving a Spanish compliment in the shape of a bomb from a mortar on the night of July

4. The missile went through the deck of the war ship into the ward room, where it exploded with terrific force. Luckily nobody was in the room at the time and the explosion caused no loss of life. There was no panic and the officers and crew quickly extinguished the fire which resulted.

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